

## 5-V Low-Drop Voltage Regulator

## TLE 4275

### Features

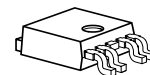
- Output voltage  $5\text{ V} \pm 2\%$
- Very low current consumption
- Power-on and undervoltage reset
- Reset low down to  $V_Q = 1\text{ V}$
- Very low-drop voltage
- Short-circuit-proof
- Reverse polarity proof
- Suitable for use in automotive electronics
- ESD protection  $> 4\text{ kV}$

Type	Ordering Code	Package
• TLE 4275 D	Q67006-A9354	P-TO252-5-1 (SMD)
• TLE 4275 G	Q67006-A9343	P-TO263-5-1 (SMD)
• TLE 4275	Q67000-A9342	P-TO220-5-11
• TLE 4275 S	Q67000-A9442	P-TO220-5-12

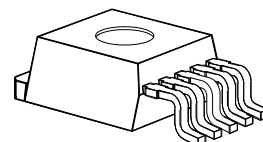
- New type

### Functional Description

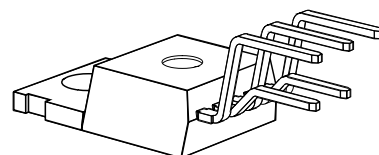
The TLE 4275 is a monolithic integrated low-drop voltage regulator in a 5 pin TO-package. An input voltage up to  $45\text{ V}$  is regulated to  $V_{Q,nom} = 5.0\text{ V}$ . The IC is able to drive loads up to  $450\text{ mA}$  and is short-circuit proof. At overtemperature the TLE 4275 is turned off by the incorporated temperature protection. A reset signal is generated for an output voltage  $V_{Q,rt}$  of typ.  $4.65\text{ V}$ . The delay time can be programmed by the external delay capacitor.



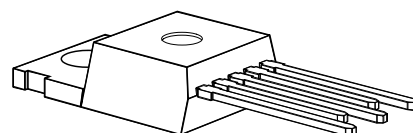
P-TO252-5-1



P-TO263-5-1



P-TO220-5-11



P-TO220-5-12

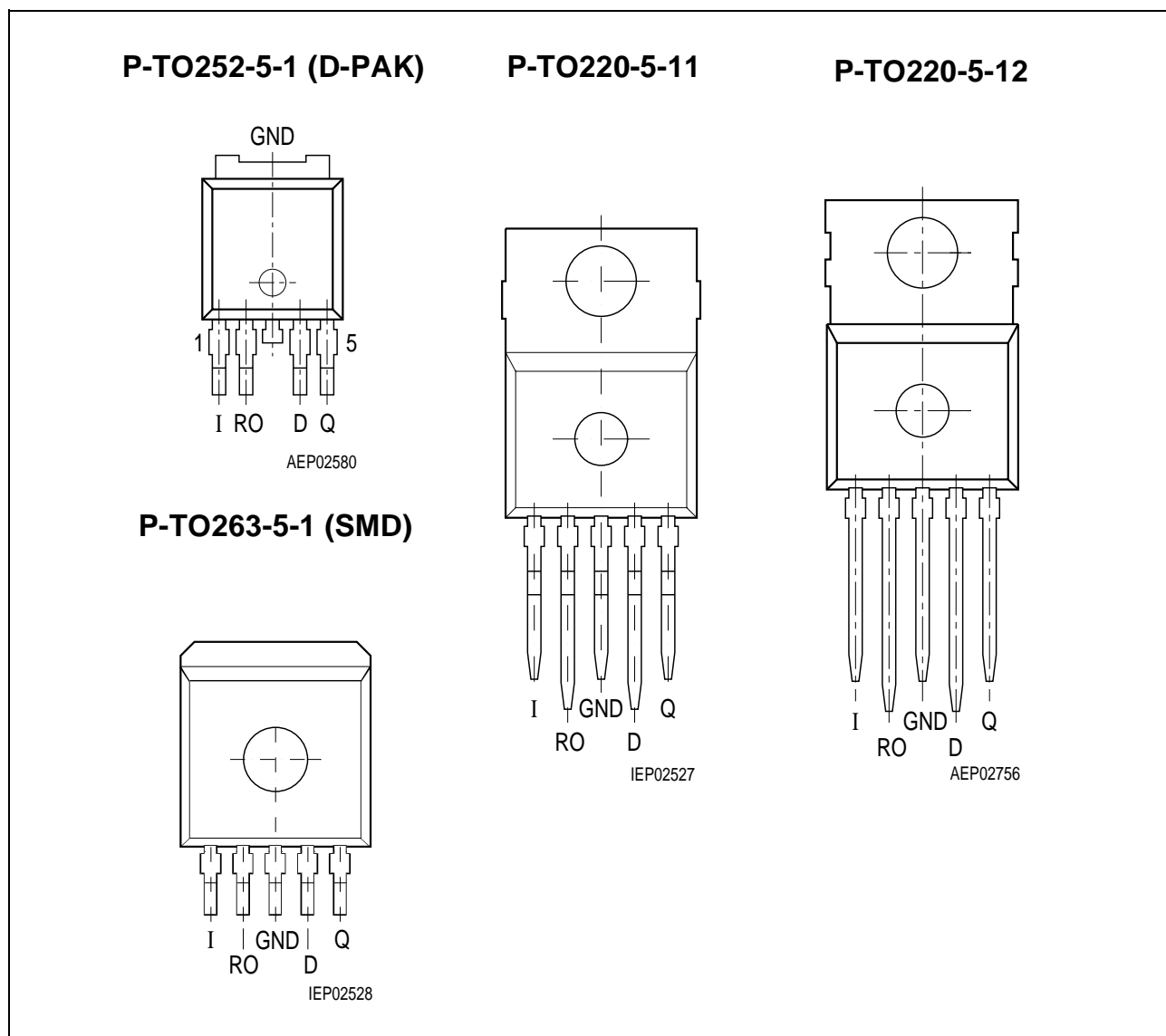
## Dimensioning Information on External Components

The input capacitor  $C_i$  is necessary for compensation of line influences. Using a resistor of approx.  $1\ \Omega$  in series with  $C_i$ , the oscillating of input inductivity and input capacitance can be damped. The output capacitor  $C_o$  is necessary for the stability of the regulation circuit. Stability is guaranteed at values  $C_o \geq 22\ \mu\text{F}$  and an ESR of  $\leq 5\ \Omega$  within the operating temperature range.

## Circuit Description

The control amplifier compares a reference voltage to a voltage that is proportional to the output voltage and drives the base of the series transistor via a buffer. Saturation control as a function of the load current prevents any oversaturation of the power element. The IC also incorporates a number of internal circuits for protection against:

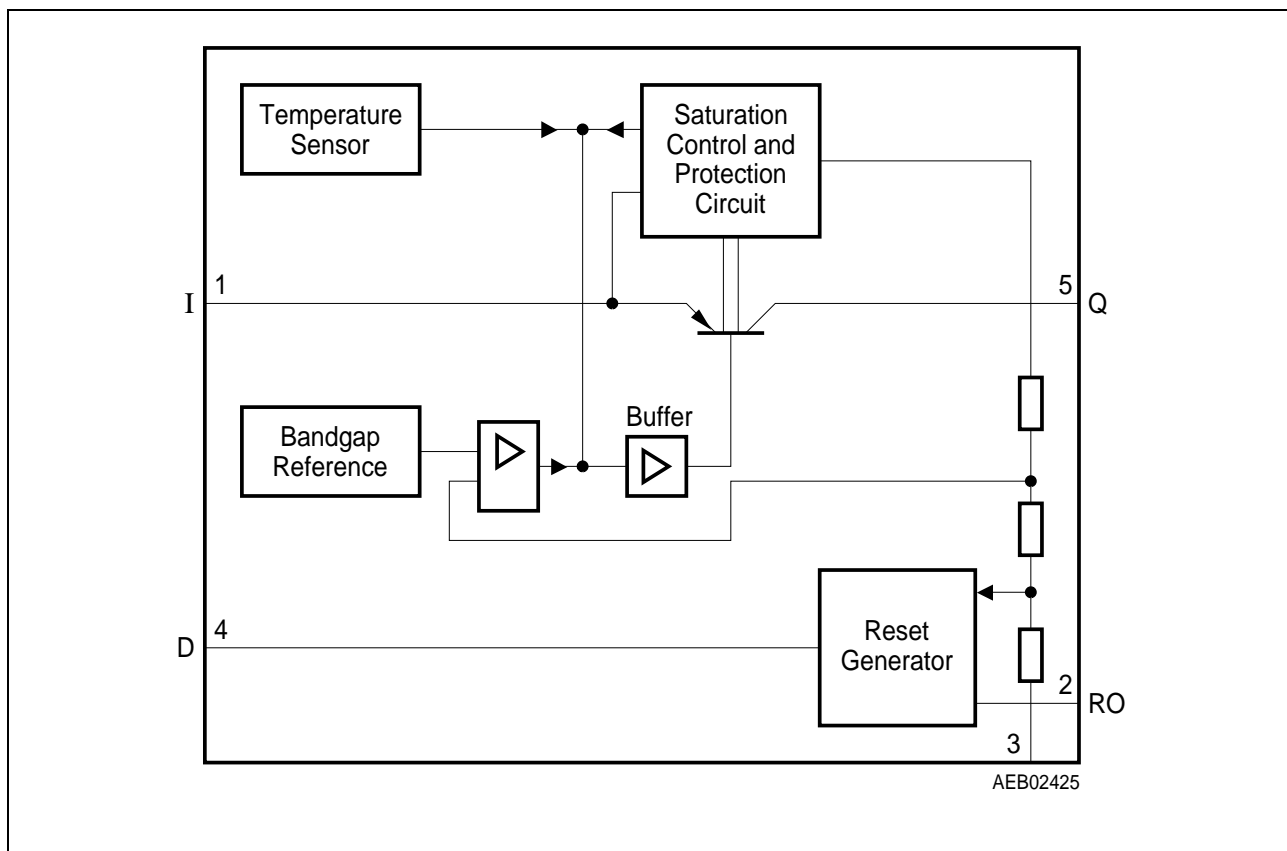
- Overload
- Over-temperature
- Reverse polarity



**Figure 1** Pin Configuration (top view)

## Pin Definitions and Functions

Pin No.	Symbol	Function
1	I	<b>Input</b> ; block to ground directly at the IC by a ceramic capacitor.
2	RO	<b>Reset Output</b> ; open collector output
3	GND	<b>Ground</b> ; Pin 3 internally connected to heatsink
4	D	<b>Reset Delay</b> ; connect capacitor to GND for setting delay time
5	Q	<b>Output</b> ; block to ground with a $\geq 22 \mu\text{F}$ capacitor, ESR $< 5 \Omega$ at 10 kHz.



**Figure 2**      **Block Diagram**

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Limit Values		Unit	Test Condition
		min.	max.		

## Voltage Regulator

### Input

Voltage	$V_I$	– 42	45	V	–
Current	$I_I$	–	–	–	Internally limited

### Output

Voltage	$V_Q$	– 1.0	16	V	–
Current	$I_Q$	–	–	–	Internally limited

### Reset Output

Voltage	$V_{RO}$	– 0.3	25	V	–
Current	$I_{RO}$	– 5	5	mA	–

### Reset Delay

Voltage	$V_D$	– 0.3	7	V	–
Current	$I_D$	– 2	2	mA	–

## Temperature

Junction temperature	$T_j$	– 40	150	°C	–
Storage temperature	$T_{stg}$	– 50	150	°C	–

*Note: Maximum ratings are absolute ratings; exceeding any one of these values may cause irreversible damage to the integrated circuit.*

## Operating Range

Parameter	Symbol	Limit Values		Unit	Remarks
		min.	max.		
Input voltage	$V_I$	5.5	42	V	–
Junction temperature	$T_j$	– 40	150	°C	–

## Thermal Resistance

Junction case	$R_{thjc}$	–	4	K/W	–
Junction ambient	$R_{thja}$	–	53	K/W	TO263 <sup>1)</sup>
Junction ambient	$R_{thja}$	–	78	K/W	TO252 <sup>1)</sup>
Junction ambient	$R_{thja}$	–	65	K/W	TO220

1) Worst case, regarding peak temperature; zero airflow; mounted on a PCB FR4, 80 × 80 × 1.5 mm<sup>3</sup>, heat sink area 300 mm<sup>2</sup>

## Characteristics

$V_I = 13.5 \text{ V}$ ;  $-40 \text{ °C} < T_j < 150 \text{ °C}$  (unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Limit Values			Unit	Measuring Condition
		min.	typ.	max.		

## Output

Output voltage	$V_Q$	4.9	5.0	5.1	V	5 mA < $I_Q$ < 400 mA 6 V < $V_I$ < 28 V
Output voltage	$V_Q$	4.9	5.0	5.1	V	5 mA < $I_Q$ < 200 mA 6 V < $V_I$ < 40 V
Output current limitation <sup>1)</sup>	$I_Q$	450	700	–	mA	–
Current consumption; $I_q = I_I - I_Q$	$I_q$	–	150	200	μA	$I_Q = 1 \text{ mA}$ ; $T_j = 25 \text{ °C}$
Current consumption; $I_q = I_I - I_Q$	$I_q$	–	150	220	μA	$I_Q = 1 \text{ mA}$ ; $T_j \leq 85 \text{ °C}$
Current consumption; $I_q = I_I - I_Q$	$I_q$	–	5	10	mA	$I_Q = 250 \text{ mA}$
Current consumption; $I_q = I_I - I_Q$	$I_q$	–	12	22	mA	$I_Q = 400 \text{ mA}$

### Characteristics (cont'd)

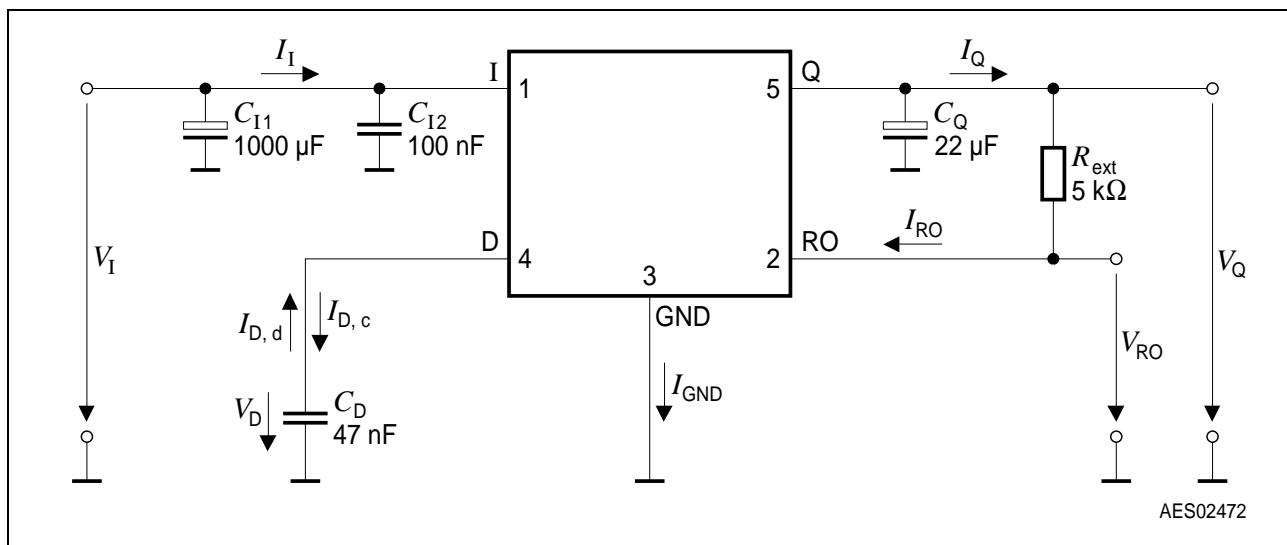
$V_I = 13.5 \text{ V}$ ;  $-40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} < T_j < 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Limit Values			Unit	Measuring Condition
		min.	typ.	max.		
Drop voltage <sup>1)</sup>	$V_{dr}$	–	250	500	mV	$I_Q = 300 \text{ mA}$ $V_{dr} = V_I - V_Q$
Load regulation	$\Delta V_Q$	–	15	30	mV	$I_Q = 5 \text{ mA to } 400 \text{ mA}$
Line regulation	$\Delta V_Q$	– 15	5	15	mV	$\Delta V_I = 8 \text{ V to } 32 \text{ V}$ $I_Q = 5 \text{ mA}$
Power supply ripple rejection	$PSRR$	–	60	–	dB	$f_r = 100 \text{ Hz}$ ; $V_r = 0.5 \text{ Vpp}$
Temperature output voltage drift	$\frac{dV_Q}{dT}$	–	0.5	–	mV/K	–

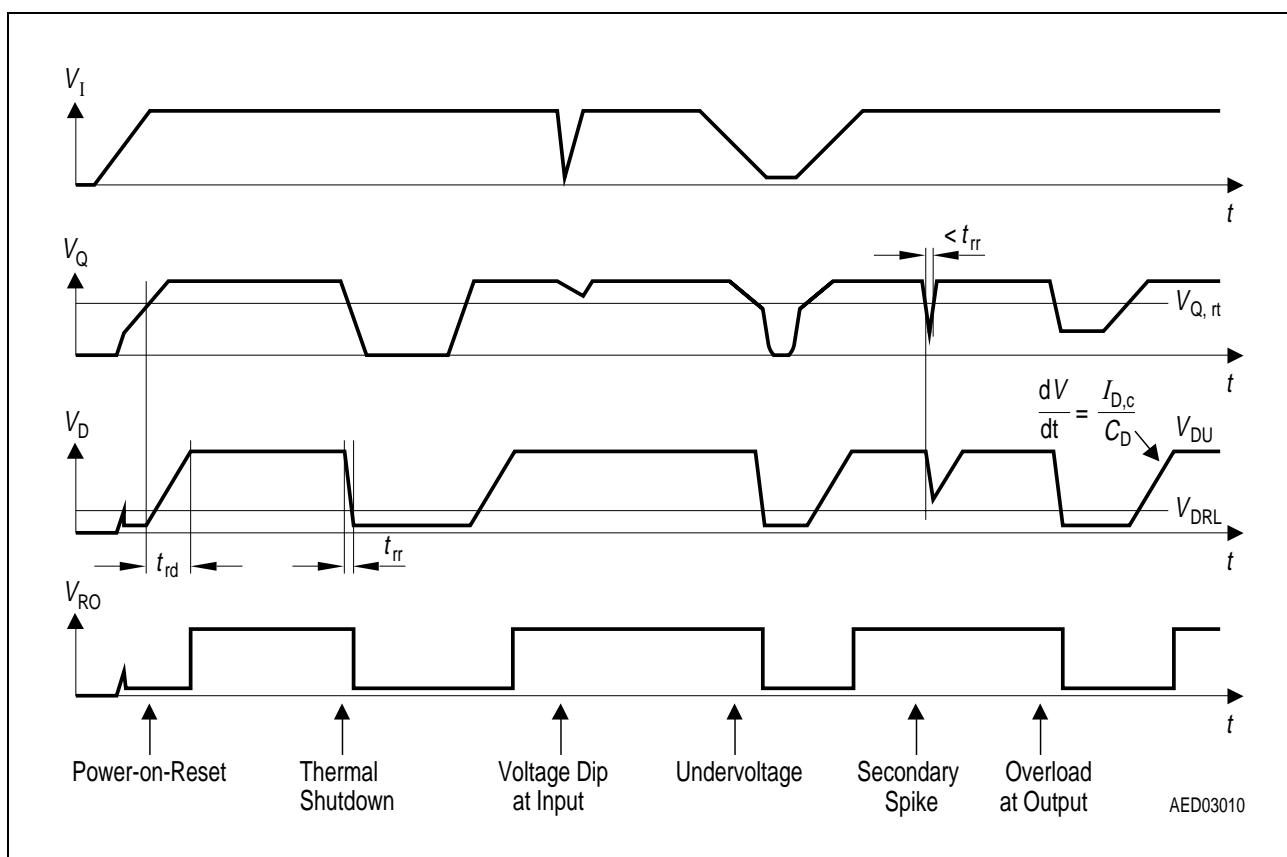
### Reset Timing D and Output RO

Reset switching threshold	$V_{Q,rt}$	4.5	4.65	4.8	V	–
Reset output low voltage	$V_{ROL}$	–	0.2	0.4	V	$R_{ext} \geq 5 \text{ k}\Omega$ ; $V_Q > 1 \text{ V}$
Reset output leakage current	$I_{ROH}$	–	0	10	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{ROH} = 5 \text{ V}$
Reset charging current	$I_{D,c}$	3.0	5.5	9.0	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_D = 1 \text{ V}$
Upper timing threshold	$V_{DU}$	1.5	1.8	2.2	V	–
Lower timing threshold	$V_{DRL}$	0.2	0.4	0.7	V	–
Reset delay time	$t_{rd}$	10	16	22	ms	$C_D = 47 \text{ nF}$
Reset reaction time	$t_{rr}$	–	0.5	2	$\mu\text{s}$	$C_D = 47 \text{ nF}$

<sup>1)</sup> Measured when the output voltage  $V_Q$  has dropped 100 mV from the nominal value obtained at  $V_I = 13.5 \text{ V}$ .



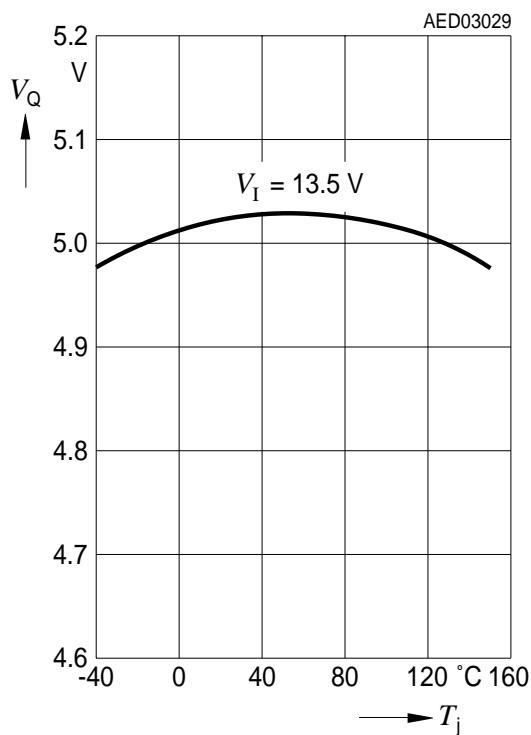
**Figure 3** Test Circuit



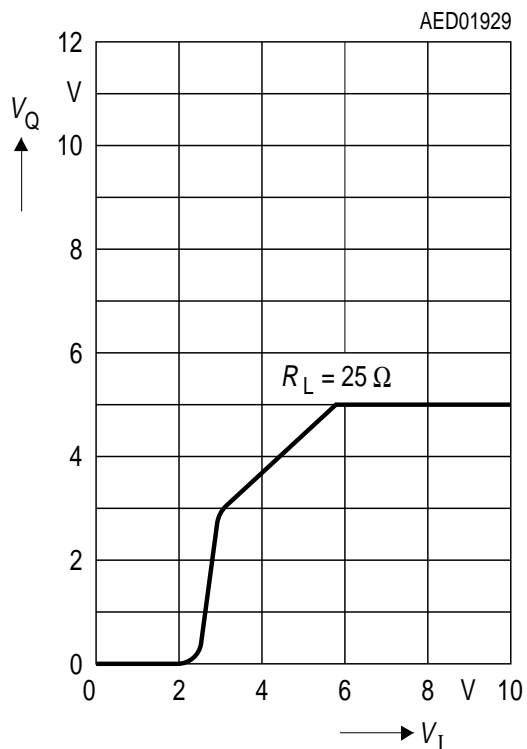
**Figure 4** Reset Timing



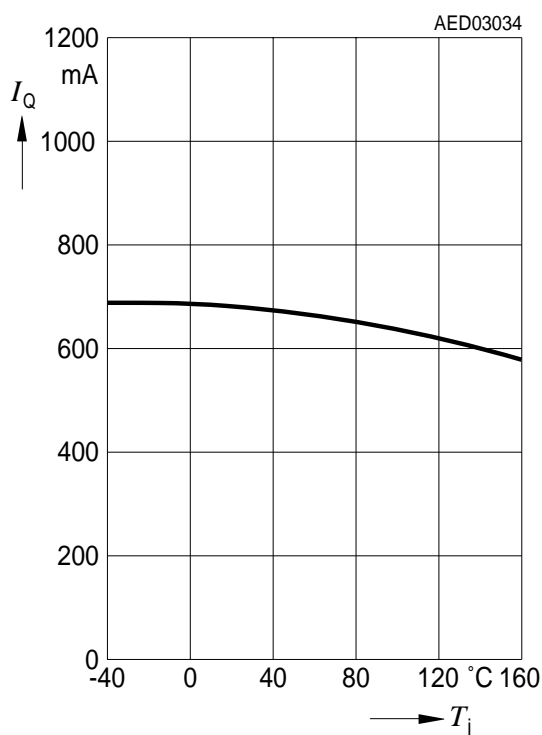
**Output Voltage  $V_Q$  versus Temperature  $T_j$**



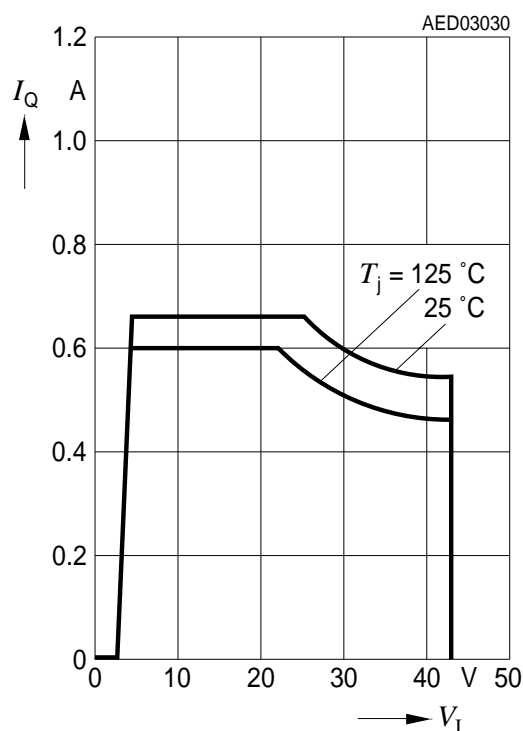
**Output Voltage  $V_Q$  versus Input Voltage  $V_I$**



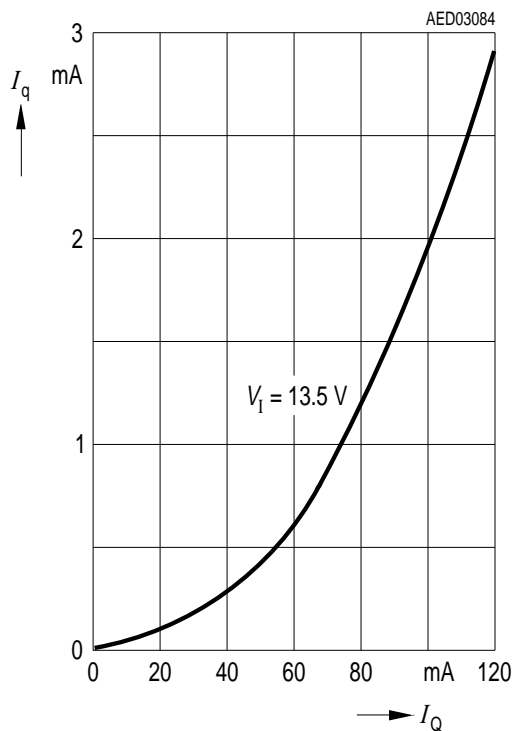
**Output Current  $I_Q$  versus Temperature  $T_j$**



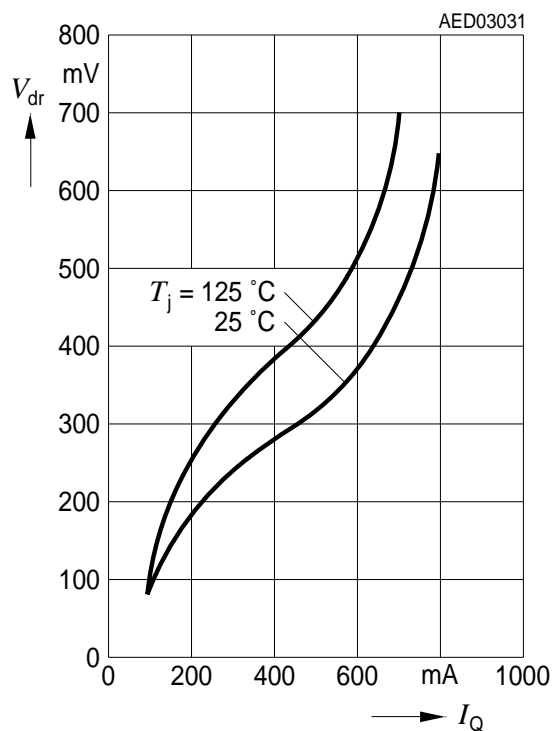
**Output Current  $I_Q$  versus Input Voltage  $V_I$**



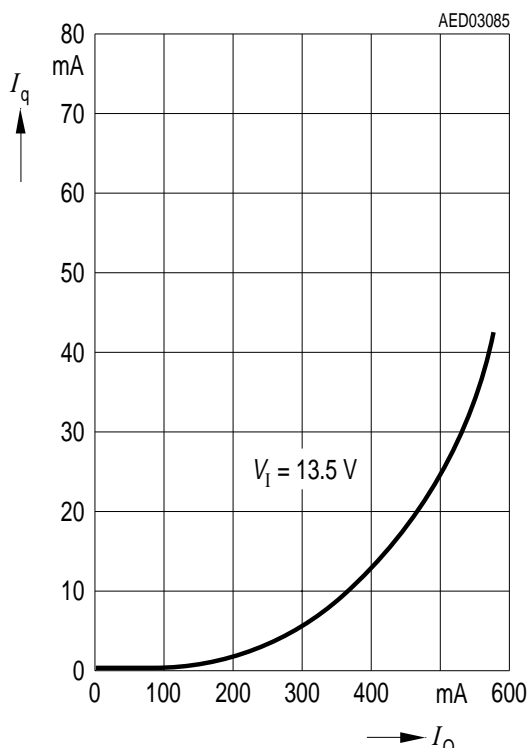
**Current Consumption  $I_q$   
versus Output Current  $I_Q$**



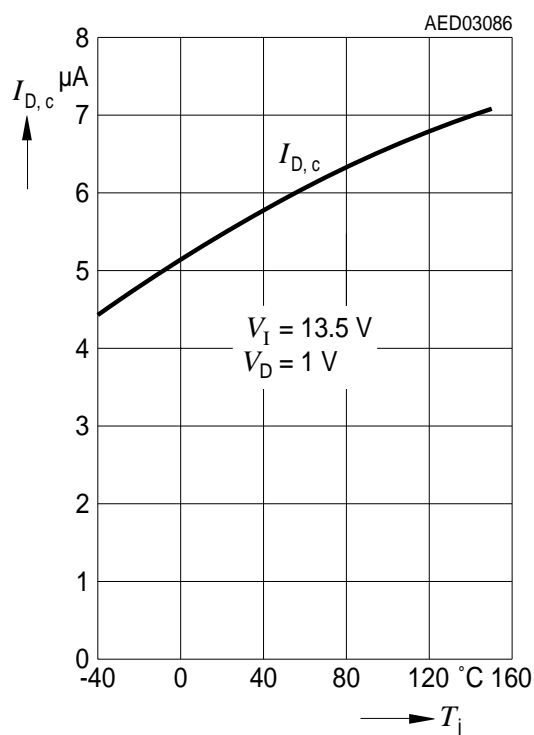
**Drop Voltage  $V_{dr}$  versus  
Output Current  $I_Q$**



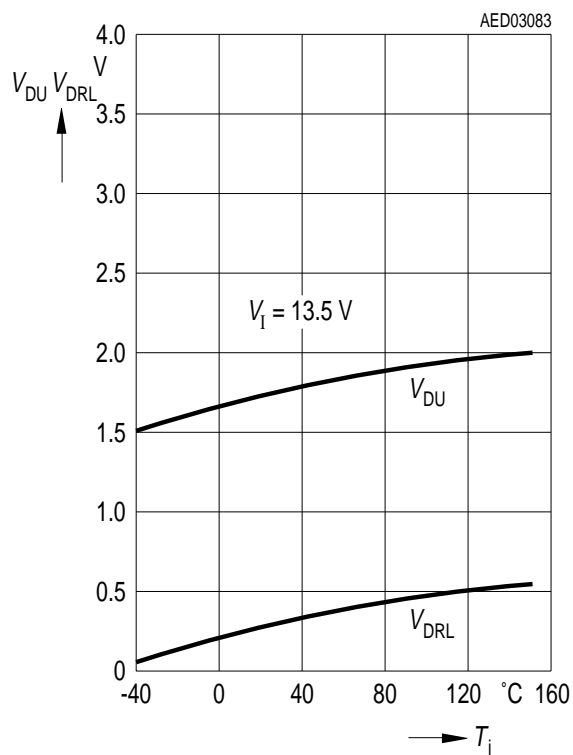
**Current Consumption  $I_q$   
versus Output Current  $I_Q$**



**Charge Current  $I_{D,c}$   
versus Temperature  $T_j$**

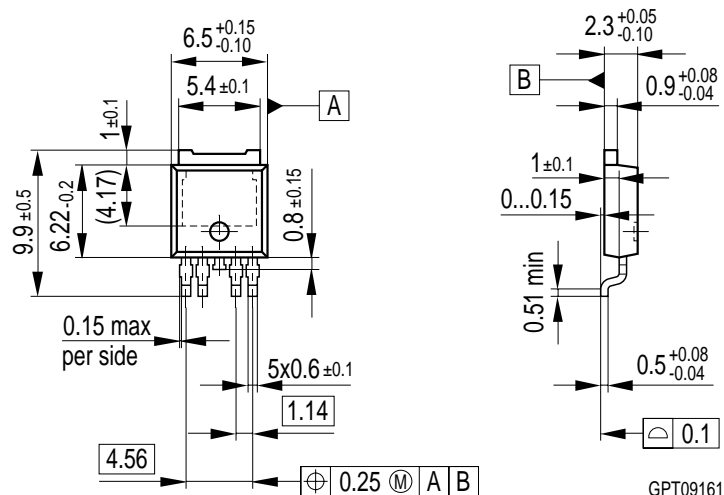


# Delay Switching Threshold $V_{DU}$ , $V_{DRL}$ versus Temperature $T_j$



## Package Outlines

### P-TO252-5-1 (D-PAK) (Plastic Transistor Single Outline)



All metal surfaces tin plated, except area of cut.

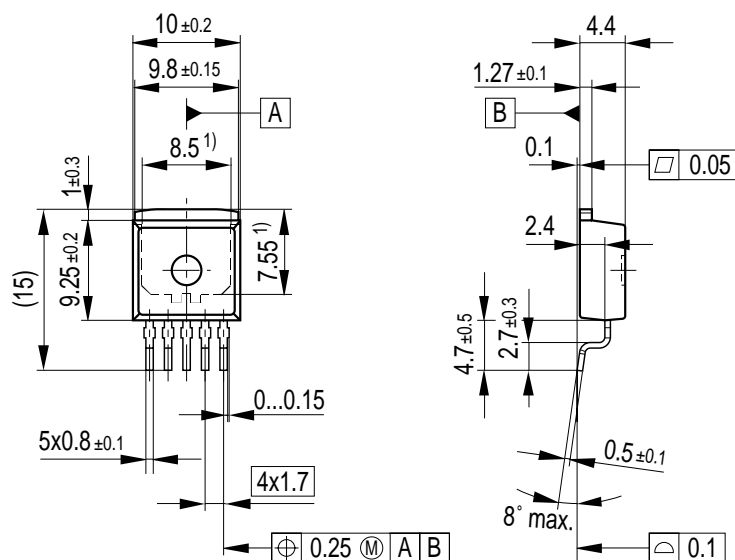
### Sorts of Packing

Package outlines for tubes, trays etc. are contained in our Data Book "Package Information".

SMD = Surface Mounted Device

Dimensions in mm

# P-TO263-5-1 (SMD) (Plastic Transistor Single Outline)



<sup>1)</sup> Typical

All metal surfaces tin plated, except area of cut.

GPT09113\_malac

## Sorts of Packing

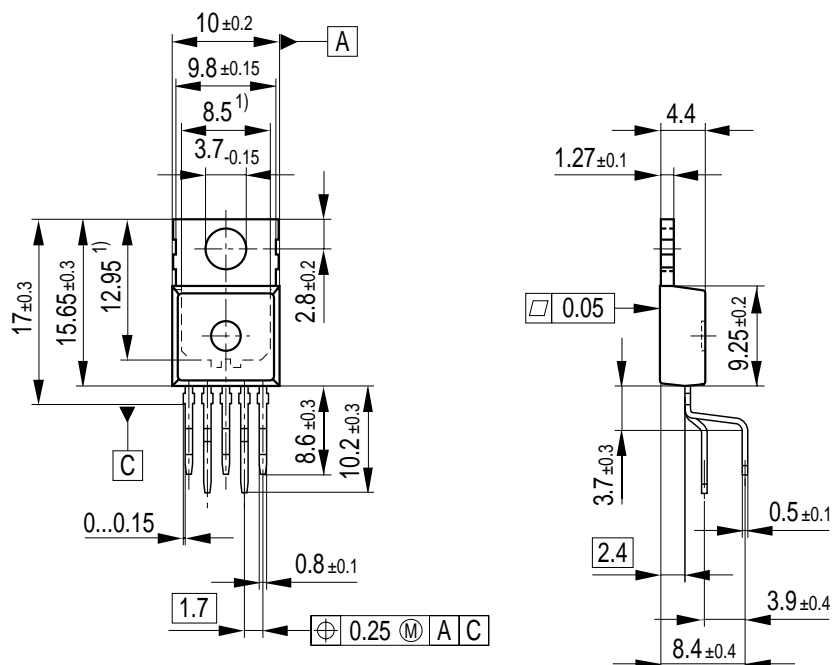
Package outlines for tubes, trays etc. are contained in our Data Book "Package Information".

SMD = Surface Mounted Device

Dimensions in mm

**P-TO220-5-11**

(Plastic Transistor Single Outline)



1) Typical

All metal surfaces tin plated, except area of cut.

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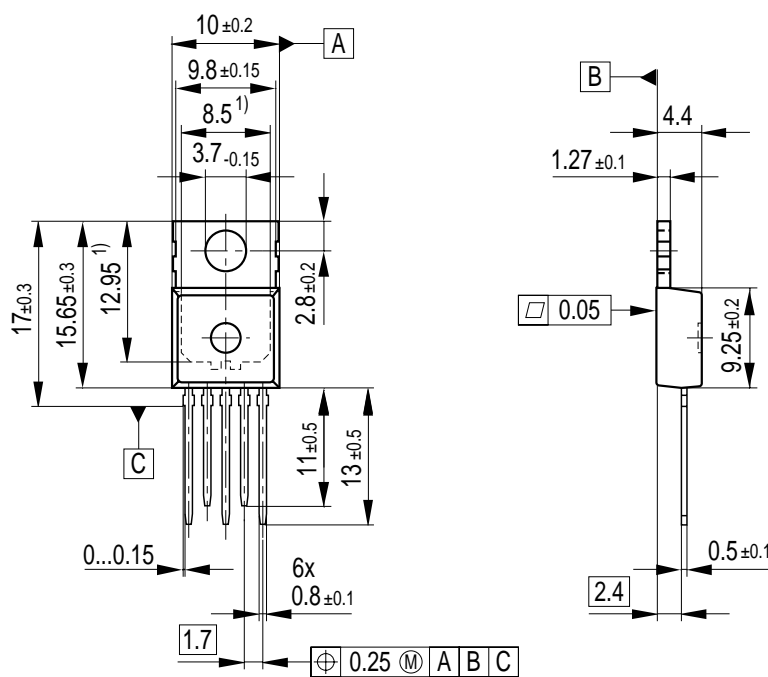
## Sorts of Packing

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Dimensions in mm

# P-TO220-5-12

(Plastic Transistor Single Outline)



Typical

¹) All metal surfaces tin plated, except area of cut.

gpt09065\_mal

## Sorts of Packing

Package outlines for tubes, trays etc. are contained in our Data Book "Package Information".

Dimensions in mm

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